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OUNDL E & THRAPSTON  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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1961.

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Council Offices,  
Midland Road,  
THRAPSTON.

October, 1962.

Mr. Chairman,

The Public Health report for 1961 is given herewith. Included are various statistical tables covering the history of the district since its inception in 1935. Diseases, related in any way to prevailing social conditions have much diminished as between the first and last decade of the district's existence. The active factors in this result can be quite many but the chief are better housing, better wages and amenities associated with a good water supply. The great advances in the drug treatment of bacterial diseases have made life easier; but diseases which are fundamentally hereditary, such as Cancer and Old Age, remain as before.

In the period 1935-61 you have given all the villages in the area a piped water supply. During the last war you supplied many aerodromes and camps and even supplied villages of other Sanitary Authorities. This is at it should be, but the logic of your excess of riches was the demand for a water suthority independent of Sanitary Districts. The Nene and Ouse Water Board came into force on the 1st April, 1962.

Efficient sewerage for all the villages is a more difficult problem than piped water supplies. Villages vary in size, their housing is scattered and different parts have different levels. Moreover, the existing method of sewerage treatment is not as effective and is more wasteful than it should be. Under existing methods of treatment valuable nitrogen is completely wasted. It is time science was evolving a method of utilising again the waste nitrogen of human sewerage and at the same time diminishing the pollution of streams, rivers and seas.

#### Fluoridation of Water Supplies

Detailed investigations in the United States for the last 20 years and in England for the last 7 years, have suggested that teeth decay is related to a Fluorine deficiency intake with food and drink. Fluorine is present as a trace in most food stuffs, although fish and tea contain more. The amount of Fluorine in natural waters may vary from a mere trace to 18 parts per million. The district of West Mersea with 5.8 parts of Fluorine per million, is the district with the largest Fluorine content in England. In the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District the proportion is .12 parts per million. The proposal is to bring up the Fluorine deficient waters to a content of 1 part per million. Various tests showed that there was no difference in the effects on the body of a naturally sufficient water and of an added sufficiency water nor did the addition of Fluorine make any change in the qualitative nature of the water itself. Also, investigations in the United States did not show any difference in the nature of the usual mortality returns of districts with 8 parts per million of Fluorine and others with only .4 parts per million. In other words, the addition of Fluorine does not pre-dispose to any particular disease.

Fluoridation of water supplies can help only if children are given such supplies during teeth development. Tests in England showed an improvement of Fluorine sufficient districts over Fluorine





insufficient districts of 66% in children up to 3, 57% to 4, 50% to 5, 27% to 6 and 14% to 7, in teeth development. This means that the child of 3 had Fluoride sufficiency from birth and the child of 7 from the age of 4.

The mechanical addition of Fluorine to water supplies must depend on engineering methods and on the physical and chemical properties and even the relative costs of Fluorides used.

The chief Fluorides used are the Sodium and Calcium salts of Fluorine and sometimes a Fluor-silicate of Soda. All 3 are partly soluble in water. As all Fluorides are ionised in solution and as Fluorine is the essential part, the choice is immaterial except for the physical properties of the salt selected.

Faddists may believe that nothing should be added to nature's bounty. This is nonsense. Chlorine, a substance allied chemically to Fluorine is added to water supplies to make them safe for drinking. Without Chlorine intestinal diseases would be prevalent and mortality high. Typhoid is a rare disease these days - chiefly due to the addition of Chlorine to Public Water Supplies.

A. McINNES,  
Medical Officer of Health.



OUNDLIE AND THRAPSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL


Chairman of the Council	..	..	..	F.C.L. CARRESS, ESQ.
Vice-Chairman of the Council	.	..	..	A. HARROD, ESQ.
Chairman, Public Health Committee	..	..		C.S. BOWERING, ESQ.
Vice-Chairman, Public Health Committee		..		A.R. BEASLEY, ESQ.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health	..	..	..	A. McINNES, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H., Council Offices, Thrapston.
Chief Public Health Inspector		..	..	B. LEWIS, A.I.Hsg., A.M.I.P.H.E.,
Deputy Public Health Inspector		..	..	R.E. HOPE, M.A.P.H.I.

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA AND STATISTICS

Area in Acres .. .. 107,337

Particulars of Separate Dwellings, Population,  
Rateable Value and the Product of a Penny Rate  
Since the Inception of the District in 1935.

Year	Dwellings	Population	Rateable Value	Product of Penny Rate		
			£	£	s.	d.
1935	5,109	16,725	58,721	221.	1.	1.
1936	5,147	16,550	56,517	216.	0.	0.
1937	5,170	16,410	57,023	223.	0.	0.
1938	5,220	16,150	59,032	229.	0.	0.
1939	5,259	16,160	60,457	229.	0.	0.
1940	5,242	16,940	61,756	233.	0.	0.
1941	5,208	18,880	64,018	242.	0.	0.
1942	5,204	17,860	69,521	264.	0.	0.
1943	5,203	17,510	72,207	297.	0.	0.
1944	5,207	17,380	70,697	289.	0.	0.
1945	5,214	16,940	69,380	283.	0.	0.
1946	5,217	17,140	69,399	274.	0.	0.
1947	5,277	17,460	69,920	274.	0.	0.
1948	5,284	17,990	62,883	259.	0.	0.
1949	5,411	18,440	64,125	240.	0.	0.
1950	5,607	18,400	66,496	254.	0.	0.
1951	5,708	18,460	70,029	272.	0.	0.
1952	5,795	18,300	72,052	280.	0.	0.
1953	5,795	18,450	72,052	280.	0.	0.
1954	5,958	18,600	73,751	288.	0.	0.
1955	5,923	18,350	78,812	310.	0.	0.
1956	5,923	18,320	125,485	514.	0.	0.
1957	5,923	18,482	128,150	490.	0.	0.
1958	6,013	18,482	143,121	540.	0.	0.
1959	6,013	18,250	153,416	550.	0.	0.
1960	6,013	18,430	153,416	593.	18.	5.
1961	5,952	18,900	156,930	610.	0.	0.



## BIRTH RATE

The number of births, and a series of rates, are given below.  
Up to 1950 only crude Birth Rates could be given, but for subsequent years a comparability factor has been introduced so that :-

Standard Birth Rate = Crude Birth Rate X Factor.

For this District the comparability factor for 1961 is 1.08

### Live Births

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS in District :-

					M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	161	162	323
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	7	7	14
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	<u>168</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>337</u>

STANDARD BIRTH RATES per 1,000 of Population :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	19.25
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	18.04
England and Wales	..	..	..	17.4

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS per cent of Total Live Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	4.16
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	5.09

### Still Births

TOTAL STILL BIRTHS in District :-

					M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	11.73
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	16.22
England and Wales	..	..	..	18.7

					M	F	Total
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :-					169	172	341

## INFANT DEATHS

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :-

					M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age :-

					M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>





Deaths of Infants under one week of age :-

					M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	-	2	2

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	11.87
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	17.61
England and Wales	..	..	..	21.4

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	9.23
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	17.57

Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	71.44
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	18.38

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks) per 1,000 Total Live Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	5.93
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	12.55
England and Wales	..	..	..	15.5

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week) per 1,000 Total Live Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	5.93
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	11.24

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	17.6
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	27.28

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of Deaths :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	0
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	3

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	0
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	0.55
England and Wales	..	..	..	0.33





## DEATH RATES

Below are given the number of deaths and a Table of Death Rates per 1,000 of population. A comparability factor has been given so that :-

Crude death rate X comparability factor = Standard Death Rate.

The necessity of this factor for the purpose of comparison is due to an unequal distribution of age groups and sexes.

A classification of the cases of death is given in the Table on page 10.

					M	F	Total
Total Deaths	..	..	..	..	107	101	208

### Death Rate

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	(Crude)	..	..	11.0
	(Standard)	..	..	10.9
Northamptonshire	(Crude)	..	..	11.18

Comparability Factor - 0.99

The natural increase in the population = Births - Deaths,  
337 - 208 = 129. This is a natural increase of 0.68%.



Year	Oundle and Thrapston Rural District				County				England and Wales	
	Live Births		Still Births		Live Births		Still Births		Live Births	Still Births
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population (Crude)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population (Crude)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
1935	245	14.5	11	43	2881	13.32			14.7	40
1936	250	15.1	10	38	3047	14.0			14.8	48
1937	231	14.0	8	33	3104	14.08			14.9	41
1938	253	15.6	8	30.6	3184	14.38			15.1	37
1939	252	15.7	5	19.4	3336	15.02			15.0	34
1940	243	14.3	9	35.7	3363	13.94			14.6	37
1941	277	14.6	5	17.7	3511	13.51			14.2	35
1942	286	16.0	4	13.7	4062	16.66			15.8	34
1943	311	17.7	5	15.8	4210	17.91			16.5	29
1944	351	20.2	5	14.0	4684	20.07			17.6	25
1945	363	21.4	11	29.4	4340	18.78			16.1	21
1946	304	17.5	16	52.0	4531	19.17			19.1	28
1947	368	21.08	15	43.0	4905	20.42			20.5	N.K.
1948	315	17.51	10	38.0	4326	17.46			17.9	41
1949	334	18.06	20	56.0	4056	16.19			16.7	34
1950	343	18.64	12	34.0	3995	15.71	83	20.35	15.8	33
1951	302	16.36	11	35.0	3997	15.57	99	24.17	15.5	26
1952	301	16.4	8	26.0	4006	15.5	84	20.54	15.3	22.6
1953	347	18.8	6	17.0	4250	16.16	92	21.18	15.5	22.4
1954	349	18.8	10	27.86	4298	16.2	98	22.29		
1955	273	16.2	5	18.0	4183	15.49	103	24.03		
1956	308	16.8	8	25.3	4571	16.67	85	18.25	15.6	23.0
1957	329	17.8	6	18.0	4748	17.03	91	18.8	16.1	22.4
1958	304	16.4	7	22.5	4809	16.95	109	22.16	16.4	21.6
1959	302	16.5	2	6.58	4810	16.6	94	19.2	16.5	20.7
1960	307	16.3	10	32.15	5183	17.7	86	16.32	17.1	19.7
1961	337	17.8	4	11.73	5337	18.04	88	16.22	17.4	18.7





# ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Year	Oundle & Thrapston R.D.			County		
	Total Births	Illegit. Births	Rate per 1000	Total Births	Illegit. Births	Rate per 1000
1935	245	9	36.0	2881	104	36.0
1936	250	8	32.0	3047	103	34.0
1937	231	8	34.6	3104	112	36.0
1938	253	8	32.0	3184	119	37.0
1939	252	11	43.6	3336	125	37.0
1940	243	9	37.0	3363	122	36.0
1941	277	22	79.4	3511	155	44.0
1942	286	15	52.4	4062	220	54.0
1943	311	20	64.3	4210	288	69.0
1944	351	29	82.6	4684	391	83.0
1945	363	47	129.2	4340	474	109.0
1946	304	14	45.0	4531	310	68.0
1947	368	22	60.0	4905	269	55.0
1948	315	17	54.0	4326	216	49.0
1949	334	21	62.9	4056	182	46.0
1950	343	29	84.6	3995	183	46.0
1951	302	24	80.0	3997	202	50.0
1952	301	12	39.9	4006	175	44.0
1953	347	14	40.34	4250	173	41.0
1954	349	22	63.0	4298	218	51.0
1955	273	14	51.3	4183	187	45.0
1956	308	23	74.7	4571	201	44.0
1957	329	20	60.8	4748	193	41.0
1958	304	16	52.6	4809	186	38.0
1959	302	13	43.0	4800	199	41.0
1960	301	15	50.0	5183	213	41.0
1961	337	14	41.6	5337	272	51.0



STATISTICAL TABLE - CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Causes of Death</u>					<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
1.	Tuberculosis - respiratory	..			1	1	0
2.	Tuberculosis - other	..	..		0	0	0
3.	Syphilitic diseases	..	..		0	0	0
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	0	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal Infections	.	..		0	0	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..		0	0	0
8.	Measles	..	..	..			
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases				0	0	0
10.	Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	..			5	2	3
11.	" " Bronchus	..			2	2	0
12.	" " Breast	..			3	0	3
13.	" " Uterus	..			4	0	4
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	..	..	..	20	14	6
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..		1	0	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	2	0	2
17.	Vascular lesions, nervous system				30	13	17
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..			30	20	10
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..			5	4	1
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..		27	14	13
21.	Other circulatory disease	..			11	3	8
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	7	2	5
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	10	7	3
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	7	4	3
25.	Other Disease of Respiratory System				1	0	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..			2	1	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	..			2	1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..		0	0	0
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..		3	3	0
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..			0	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations	..			4	1	3
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases	..	..	..	15	4	11
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..		8	8	0
34.	All other accidents	..	..		8	3	5
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	0	0	0
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	..			0	0	0
TOTAL ALL CAUSES					208	107	101





DEATHS

Year	Oundle and Thrapston Rural District					County		England and Wales	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population (Crude)	Comparative Factor	Deaths Under 1		Deaths Under 1		Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Births of Deaths Under 1
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Deaths		
1935	232	13.8	.78	14	57	146	50.67	11.7	57
1936	207	12.5	.178	9	36	146	47.91	12.1	59
1937	234	14.2	.78	16	69	136	43.81	12.4	58
1938	226	14.0	.78	12	47	131	41.14	11.6	53
1939	214	13.2	.78	12	47	137	40.41	12.1	50
1940	204	12.0	.78	6	24	170	48.39	14.3	55
1941	212	13.0	N.K.	8	27	182	48.08	12.9	59
1942	246	11.8	N.K.	8	27	140	34.46	11.6	49
1943	220	12.3	N.K.	12	38	170	40.36	12.1	49
1944	212	12.2	N.K.	11	31	178	38.0	11.6	46
1945	208	12.3	N.K.	17	47	170	30.17	11.4	46
1946	220	12.8	N.K.	14	46	167	36.86	11.5	43
1947	214	12.6	N.K.	6	16.3	162	35.67	12.0	41
1948	167	9.28	N.K.	13	25.4	137	31.67	10.8	34
1949	243	13.48	.88	9	27.0	137	33.78	11.7	32
1950	229	12.4	.87	11	32.0	118	29.53	11.6	29.8
1951	240	13.0	.87	11	36.4	101	25.26	11.3	29.6
1952	203	11.1	.87	8	26.5	100	24.96	11.3	27.6
1953	168	10.43	.87	6	17.3	105	24.7	11.4	
1954	207	10.13	.91	8	22.95	101	23.5		
1955	212	11.55	.91	4	14.65	87	20.76		
1956	194	10.38	.98	2	6.5..	90	19.68	11.7	23.8
1957	203	11.02	.99	9	27.3	107	22.53	11.5	23.0
1958	166	9.0	.99	8	26.31	95	19.75		22.5
1959	179	9.5	.97	5	16.6	97	20.2	11.6	22.0
1960	194	10.3	.98	5	16.6	117	22.57		21.7
1961	208	11.0	.99	4	11.87	94	17.61		21.4

In 1897 Infantile Mortality Rate was 134 per 1,000 births. It was not until 1906 that the rate fell below 100.





A Table of Birth Rates and Death Rates from Special Causes  
Since the Formation of the District in 1935

Estimated Population 1931 .. 17128	Live Births	Deaths					Maternal Mortality										
		All Ages		Under 1	Pul. Tuber.		Non-Pul. Tub.	Cancer	Sepsis.	Other	All Causes						
		No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000. Live & Still	No.	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Births		
1935 ..	16725	245	14.5	14	57	9	0.53	1	0.06	18	1.07	0	0.0	1	3.9	1	3.9
1936 ..	16550	250	15.1	9	36	2	0.12	4	0.24	29	1.75	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1937 ..	16410	231	14.0	16	69	6	0.36	4	0.24	26	1.58	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1938 ..	16150	253	15.6	12	47	11	0.68	4	0.24	30	1.80	1	3.8	1	3.8	2	7.6
1939 ..	16000	252	15.7	12	47	9	0.55	0	0.00	22	1.36	0	0.0	1	3.8	1	3.8
1940 ..	16940	243	14.3	6	24	5	0.30	4	0.23	32	1.88	1	3.96	0	0.0	1	3.96
1941 ..	18880	277	14.6	8	27	6	0.31	1	0.05	35	1.85	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1942 ..	17850	286	16.0	8	27	3	0.17	3	0.17	26	1.45	1	3.41	0	0.0	1	3.41
1943 ..	17510	311	17.7	12	38	6	0.34	1	0.05	32	1.82	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1944 ..	17380	351	20.2	11	31	6	0.34	3	0.17	35	2.01	1	2.8	1	2.8	2	5.6
1945 ..	16940	363	21.4	17	47	6	0.35	0	0.0	30	1.77	1	2.67	0	0.0	1	2.67
1946 ..	17140	304	17.5	14	46	6	0.35	1	0.06	31	1.80	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1947 ..	17450	368	21.08	6	16	5	0.28	1	0.05	23	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1948 ..	17490	315	17.5	13	44	8	0.45	1	0.05	29	1.65	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1949 ..	18440	334	18.0	9	27	7	0.38	1	0.05	48	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1950 ..	18410	343	20.7	11	32	4	0.21	3	0.15	27	1.4	0	0.0	1	3.0	1	3.0
1951 ..	18460	302	18.16	11	36	2	0.1	2	0.1	34	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1952 ..	18350	301	18.0	8	26	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1953 ..	18450	347	20.78	6	17	1	0.05	0	0.0	23	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1954 ..	18600	349	20.4	8	23	4	0.2	0	0.0	30	1.6	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	3.0
1955 ..	18350	273	16.2	4	15	0	0.0	1	0.05	35	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1956 ..	18320	305	18.3	2	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1957 ..	18482	329	19.4	9	27	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1958 ..	18482	304	17.9	8	26	1	0.05	1	0.05	31	1.7	0	0.0	1	3.28	1	3.28
1959 ..	18250	302	17.9	5	16	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1960 ..	18436	301	17.6	5	16	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1961 ..	18900	337	19.25	4	12	1	0.05	0	0.0	34	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note: The district as it is now constituted came into being on the 1st April, 1935.

Birth and death rates are standard rates except for the war years 1941 - 48 inclusive when the rates were crude rates.





Comments on Table

A comparison of the first 10 years of the district's existence 1936-45 (1935 was only 9/12 of a year) with the last 10 years 1952-61 shows interesting differences.

Year	Deaths Under 1	Tuberculosis Deaths		Maternal Deaths	Cancer Deaths
		Pulm.	Non-Pulm.		
1936-45	111	60	24	8	297
1952-61	59	7	2	2	314

Infantile Mortality, Tuberculosis Mortality and Maternal Mortality are good social indices; Cancer Mortality is not a social index. The most powerful factors in verifying a social index are better housing and better wages. For corresponding periods the number of deaths from Tuberculosis in the County fell from 1,028 to 291 and the Infantile Mortality from 1,560 to 993.





## VACCINATION

### Smallpox Vaccination

	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15 or over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary	81	19	11	7	10	128
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	1	14	15

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>15 or over</u>	<u>Third Injs.</u>	<u>Fourth Injs.</u>
45	99	24	16	5	51	54	294	285	1098	1117

### Immunisation

	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Booster</u>
(a) Diphtheria Immunisation only	2	-	-	2	2	8	2	16	46
(b) Combined Dip/Whoop.Cough	6	-	1	1	-	1	-	9	35
(c) Triple Dip/Whoop.Cough/ Tetanus	160	40	27	10	8	14	4	263	58
Total Diphtheria Immunisations	168	40	28	13	10	23	6	288	139
Whooping Cough only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

### Number of Children who have completed a full Course of Diphtheria Immunisation

Age at 31.12.61 i.e. Born in year	<u>Under 1 1961</u>	<u>1 1960</u>	<u>2 1959</u>	<u>3 1958</u>	<u>4 1957</u>	<u>5-9 1952- 1956</u>	<u>10-14 1947- 1951</u>	<u>Total Under 15</u>
Number Immunised	81	167	152	177	195	1072	1200	3044

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Scarlet Fever	3	-	3
Whooping Cough	5	3	8
Measles	189	197	386
Pneumonia	8	5	13



## DIPHTHERIA

No cases have been notified since 1946.

It is now just over 20 years since the national campaign for Immunisation was begun. Immunisation was practised in Canada and the United States long before its value was appreciated in this country. In 1936 the death rate of children during the ages of 1 - 15 years from Diphtheria was 2.1 per 100,000 of the population in New York and 31.8 per 100,000 in England and Wales. In 1937 there were 61,339 cases notified in England and Wales with 2,963 deaths. By immunisation, New York reduced the figures of 8,548 cases with 463 deaths in 1929 to 1,143 cases with 35 deaths in 1936. Since immunisation as part of a National Plan was started in this country the results have been spectacular. In 1941, 50,797 cases were notified with 2,641 deaths and for ten years before this the average number of cases a year were round about 60,000 with an average death roll of 3,115. In 1950 the number of cases had fallen to 980 with 49 deaths and in 1952 to 340 cases with 31 deaths. The table below shows the decline during a period :-

Year	Deaths	Cases	Percentage Deaths : Cases
1940	2,480	46,281	5.0
1941	2,641	50,797	5.0
1942	1,827	41,404	4.4
1943	1,371	34,662	4.0
1944	934	29,949	3.1
1945	722	25,246	2.8
1946	472	18,283	2.6
1947	244	10,465	2.3
1948	150	8,034	1.9
1949	84	1,890	4.4
1950	49	980	5.0
1951	33	664	5.0
1952	31	376	8.5
1953	23	266	8.6
1954	9	173	5.2
1955	13	155	8.4
1956	8	53	15.0
1957	6	37	16.0

This table also shows that the number of deaths expressed as a percentage of the total number of cases notified has shown a decline until 1949 when the percentage was about the same as 1940 and 1942; 1952 shows a very definite increase. This percentage ratio increase is capable of several explanations, but does not detract from the value of immunisation.

Another table below shows how much better is the outlook in the immunised than in the non-immunised.





Year	No. of Cases Under 15	No. of patients who had full course of Immunisation	No. of Deaths under 15 Diph.	No. of Deaths fully Immunised	Case Fatality per 1,000	
					Non-Immunised	Immunised
1945	12,514	4,431	593	36	68.9	8.1
1946	7,719	2,723	325	15	62.0	5.5
1947	3,941	1,287	198	16	68.6	12.4
1948	2,431	788	126	6	73.0	7.6
1949	1,322	435	63	4	66.5	9.2

### HISTORY OF DIPHTHERIA

Year	Old Thrapston R.D.			
	Notified	Rate per 1000 Pop. Rural District	Rate per 1000 England and Wales	Deaths in the Rural District
1924	66	5.8	1.05	0
1925	11	0.9		0
1926	5	0.49		1
1927	6	0.59		1
1928	0	0.0		0
1929	7	0.69	1.59	0
1930	5	0.49	0.84	2
1931	6	0.60	1.27	1
1932	0	0.0	1.08	0
1933	0	0.0	1.18	0
1934	1	0.10	1.70	0
Year	Oundle and Thrapston R.D.			
	Notified	Rate per 1000 Pop. Rural District	Rate per 1000 England and Wales	Deaths in the Rural District
1935	1	0.06	1.6	1
1936	1	0.06	1.39	0
1937	0	0.0	1.49	0
1938	24	1.45		4
1939	13	0.80	1.14	0
1940	2	0.17	1.16	0
1941	0	0.0	1.25	0
1942	0	0.0	1.05	0
1943	0	0.0	0.88	0
1944	6	0.28	0.58	0
1945	0	0.0	0.46	0
1946	4	0.23	0.28	0
1947	0	0.0	0.13	0
1948	0	0.0	0.08	0
1949	0	0.0	0.04	0
1950	0	0.0	0.02	0
1951	0	0.0	0.02	0
1952	0	0.0	0.01	0





## TUBERCULOSIS

The number of notifications of tuberculosis during 1961 was :-

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5	2	7	-	1	1

There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1961.

### Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register 31st December, 1961

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
45	37	82	12	19	31

### Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Cases Total Number on the Register

Year ended 31st December	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1947	64	32	96
1948	67	34	101
1949	75	38	113
1950	78	40	118
1951	82	39	121
1952	84	41	125
1953	92	40	132
1954	90	39	129
1955	92	38	130
1956	96	38	134
1957	94	35	129
1958	98	31	129
1959	91	30	121
1960	88	31	119
1961	82	31	113



MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE  
No. 1 Unit, Oxford Regional Hospital Board

THRAPSTON AND WOODFORD

Fifth Survey

23.2.61 - 1.3.61

Response from firms 91%

<u>Summary of Work</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of miniature films taken	.. ..	472	646	1,118
No. recalled for large films	.. ..	17	11	28
No. recalled for clinical examination	.. ..	5	1	6
No. referred to chest clinic	.. ..	2	1	3
No. previously examined by M.M.R. .	.. ..	370	506	876
No. not previously examined by M.M.R.	.. ..	102	140	242

Results of cases referred to Chest Clinic

Presumably inactive pulmonary tuberculosis but requiring occasional supervision	.. ..	1	-	1
Neuro lemmoma	.. ..	1	-	1
Bronchiectasis	.. ..	-	1	1
		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

Results of cases clinically examined by the  
Medical Director but not referred to Chest Clinic

Healed pulmonary tuberculosis	.. ..	1	-	1
Aquired cardiac abnormality	.. ..	1	-	1
Congenital " " .	.. ..	1	-	1
		<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>

SUMMARY OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SIGNIFICANT  
CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

		<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>Active P.T.</u>	<u>Rate per Thousand</u>	<u>Inactive P.T.</u>	<u>Rate per Thousand</u>
<u>Thrapston</u>	Firms	281	-		-	
	General Public	526	-		1	
<u>Woodford</u>	Firms	73	-		-	
	General Public	238	-		-	
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>1,118</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>.89</u>





## GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

### (a) Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service, Northampton and Kettering, examined material submitted by general practitioners in the area, and also carried out the bacteriological examination of water and other samples submitted from this district.

It also carried out examinations of milk samples by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests.

Chemical analyses of water supplies and presumptive B. Coli tests are carried out by the Public Analyst, Cambridge.

### (b) Diphtheria Anti-Toxin

A supply of anti-toxin is kept at Rushden Sanatorium, Doddington Road Hospital, Wellingborough and the General Hospital, Kettering.

### (c) Ambulances

The scheme of ambulance services now available under the National Health Service Act is:-

Islip Ambulance: Aldwincle, Clopton, Denford, Islip, Lowick, Sudborough, Slipton, Thrapston, Titchmarsh, Thorpe, Twywell and Woodford.

Oundle Ambulance: Ashton, Apethorpe, Barnwell, Benefield, Cotterstock, Fotheringhay, Glapthorn, Hemington, King's Cliffe, Lilford, Luddington, Lutton, Nassington, Pilton, Polebrook, Southwick, Stoke Doyle, Tansor, Thurning, Wadenhoe, Warmington, Woodnewton and Yarwell.

Higham Ferrers Ambulance: Chelveston-cum-Caldecott.

Irthlingborough Ambulance: Great Addington, Little Addington.

Weldon Ambulance: Blatherwycke, Brigstock, Bulwick, Deene, Deenethorpe, Fineshade, Harringworth, Laxton and Wakerley.

Raunds Ambulance: Hargrave, Ringstead.

### Ambulance for Infectious Diseases

The same ambulance is used for infectious diseases as for non-infectious diseases.

### National Assistance Act, 1948

Section 47 of the Act, confers on all Sanitary Authorities the power to remove to a suitable hospital or other place, persons who:-

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions; and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

No formal action under the Section was necessary during the year.





# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE DISTRICT

## Housing

The building programme for the year 1961 was as follows :-

Number of Council houses built during the year	33
Number of Council houses under construction at the end of the year	36
Number of private houses built during the year	38
Number of private houses under construction at the end of the year	31

The following Clearance Areas have been dealt with post-war up to the date of this Report :-

No. of Clearance Area	Situation	No. of Houses	Date of Confirmation by Ministry
30	North Street, Titchmarsh	7	3rd July, 1952
31	Woodford Road, Great Addington	6	3rd July, 1952
33	Bakehouse Hill, Little Addington	2	22nd December, 1952
34	Lyveden Road, Brigstock	2	14th April, 1953
35	Pond Yard, Collyweston	3	17th December, 1953
36	Harvey's Lane, Little Addington	2	4th November, 1954
37	Front Street, Denford	4	14th September, 1954
38	Vine Cottages, Great Addington	3	19th April, 1955
39	High Street, Ringstead	2	7th February, 1956
40	Baker's Lane, Woodford	3	15th April, 1956
41	Main Street, Twywell	3	9th August, 1956
42	Denford Road, Ringstead	2	12th July, 1956
43	London End, Titchmarsh	3	12th July, 1956
44	Denford Road, Ringstead	3	Site Purchased
45	Polopit, Titchmarsh	2	16th October, 1956
46	Club Lane, Woodford	2	27th November, 1956
47	Chapel Street, Titchmarsh	2	18th July, 1957
48	Polopit, Titchmarsh	4	20th December, 1957
49	St. Andrews Lane, Titchmarsh	2	3rd June, 1958
50	Church Street, Easton-on-the-Hill	4	20th May, 1958
51	Chapel Yard, Easton-on-the-Hill	3	24th July, 1958
52	The Lane, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	29th July, 1958
53	Rectory End, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	29th July, 1958
54	Newtown, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	29th July, 1958
55	The Square, Easton-on-the-Hill	3	15th July, 1958
56	Newtown, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	18th November, 1958
57	West Street, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	18th November, 1958
58	Bell Street, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	26th February, 1959
59	Church Street, Nassington	2	26th February, 1959
60	Carlow Street, Ringstead	2	13th March, 1959
61	Newtown, Woodford	3	13th March, 1959
62	Long Yard, Islip	3	13th March, 1959
63	Bell Street, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	13th April, 1959
64	Bell Street, Easton-on-the-Hill	3	10th July, 1959
65	Park Street, King's Cliffe	3	27th October, 1959
66	Hathaway's Yard, Park Street, King's Cliffe	5	1st July, 1959
67	Woodford Road, Great Addington	2	8th April, 1960
68	Hill's Yard, Station Road, Nassington	2	2nd February, 1961
69	New Road, Collyweston	4	7th June, 1962
70	Station Road, Nassington	4	29th August, 1962
71	Addington Road, Woodford	4	29th August, 1962
72	High Street, Woodford	3	29th August, 1962

Total number of houses dealt with in Clearance Areas - 121

Total number of individual houses dealt with - 81

TOTAL 202





## WATER SUPPLIES

The quality of the water supplies from the Council's several sources has been satisfactory and has been sufficient in quantity to meet the immediate needs of the population in the area served by these sources, which extends beyond the boundaries of the Rural District. However, the demand per head of population has continued to increase and this imposes a severe strain on the pumping machinery which has to work continuously over long periods to meet the demand, particularly during the summer months. Towards the end of the summer a falling off of the level of water in the wells was noted and with the comparatively dry winter which followed the levels were slow to return to what has hitherto been accepted as normal.

For Public Health purposes all water analyses should be -

- (a) Chemical
- (b) Bacteriological

The one can check the other.

### Chemical

Although all items in the chemical analysis may be important under ordinary circumstances for Public Water Supply, the proportions of the Ammonias and the amount of Oxygen absorbed are the most revealing; especially the Oxygen absorbed. The amount of Oxygen absorbed is a criterion of the amount of organic matter in the water. Your water supplies, being deep well water, usually have less organic matter in suspension than have surface waters. Excluding contamination in the pipe construction deep well water is the more dependable. This point can be seen by comparing Benefield (Mid-Northants) analysis with any of the other analyses.

Deep well water in this limestone district is normally very hard due to the soluble magnesium and calcium salts - about 40 parts per 100,000.

### Bacteriological Analysis

This divides the Bacteria into two kinds -

- (a) Those thriving at body heat -  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$
- (b) Those thriving at room heat -  $21^{\circ}\text{C}$

Those growing at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  and not at  $21^{\circ}\text{C}$  are potentially disease producers, the others are not. But the presence of either alone would be suspicious of contamination.

The practice of frequent sampling of the water in supply for bacteriological examination and the quarterly sampling of the water from the various sources for both chemical analysis and bacteriological examination was continued during the year and the table shows in summary form the numbers and results of these samples.





Summary of Results of Bacteriological Examinations  
and Chemical Analyses.

SOURCE	Public Health Lab. Bact. Examination			Public Analyst Bact. Examination and Chemical Analysis		
	Total No. of Samples	No. Satis.	No. Unsat.	Total No. of Samples	No. Satis.	No. Unsat.
Barnwell	19	19	-	4	4	-
Brigstock	9	9	-	4	4	-
Cotterstock	23	22	1	6	6	-
Ringstead	5	5	-	3	3	-
Thrapston	27	26	1	6	6	-
Tixover	22	20	2	5	5	-
Woodford	27	26	1	3	3	-
Mid-Northants Water Board (Benefield)	5	5	-	3	3	-
Private (including test samples on new boreholes)	33	24	9	3	1	2
TOTAL	170	156	14	37	35	2

In those cases where an unsatisfactory report was received on a bacteriological examination of mains water the rate of chlorination was increased immediately, and a number of further samples of the water from the particular source was taken, including a sample for Chemical Analysis.

None of the waters in the Rural District are liable to have a plumbo-solvent action.

The following are typical analyses from the respective sources :-

Sample of Water labelled "Treated Water from Barnwell Source (taken at Titchmarsh)" received on the 10th October, 1961.

Physical Characters	..	..	Good
Reaction	..	..	pH 7.1

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	5.95
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	..	..	absent
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	0.0082
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	..	..	0.0594
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	..	..	0.15
Nitrites	..	..	absent
Poisonous Metals	..	..	absent
Total Hardness	..	..	33.4

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = nil



## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None.

### I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

-----

Sample of Water labelled "Untreated Water from Brigstock Source" received on the 1st February, 1961.

Physical Characters	..	..	Good
Reaction	..	..	pH 6.9

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	..	..	2.85
Ammonia (Free and Saline)			..	..	0.0006
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	..	..	0.0016
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C				..	0.0444
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)				..	0.35
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	absent
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	37.4

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 2

## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None.

### I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter. The pH figure however should be noted.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

-----







Sample of Water labelled "Treated Water from Cotterstock" received on the 9th August, 1961.

Physical Characters	..	..	Good
Reaction	..	..	pH 7.0

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	..	..	4.2
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	..	..	..	..	absent
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	..	..	0.0036
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	..	..	..	..	0.0363
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	..	..	..	..	0.50
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	absent
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	37.0

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.  
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil  
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = nil

#### MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None.

#### I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

-----

Sample of Water labelled "Treated Water from Ringstead Source (taken at Chelveston)" received on the 27th June, 1961.

Physical Characters	..	..	Good
Reaction	..	..	pH 7.0

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	..	..	4.6
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	..	..	..	..	0.0442
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	..	..	0.0048
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	..	..	..	..	0.0693
Nitrates	..	..	..	..	absent
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	absent
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	33.2

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.  
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil  
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = nil



## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None.

### I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

-----

Sample of Water labelled "Treated Water from Thrapston" received on the 27th September, 1961.

Physical Characters	..	..	Good
Reaction	..	..	pH 7.2

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	..	..	5.3
Ammonia (Free and Saline)			..	..	absent
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	..	..	0.0046
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C				..	0.0396
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)				..	0.15
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	absent
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	39.8

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 1

## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None.

### I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidence of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

-----





Sample of Water labelled "Treated Water from Tixover Source (taken at Deenethorpe)" received on the 29th November, 1961.

Physical Characters	..	..	Good
Reaction	..	..	pH 7.0

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	..	2.25
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	..	..	absent	
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	0.0004	
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	..	0.0264		
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	..	0.02		
Nitrites	..	..	absent	
Poisonous Metals	..	..	absent	
Total Hardness	..	..	31.7	

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.  
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil  
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = nil

#### MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None.

#### I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

-----

Sample of Water labelled "Treated Water from Lowick (Woodford Source)" received on the 4th May, 1961.

Physical Characters	..	..	Good
Reaction	..	..	pH 7.2

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	..	4.9
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	..	..	0.0034	
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	0.0042	
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	..	0.0593		
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	..	0.40		
Nitrites	..	..	absent	
Poisonous Metals	..	..	absent	
Total Hardness	..	..	36.2	

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.  
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil  
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = nil





## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None.

### I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

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Sample of Water labelled "Treated Water from Benefield (Mid-Northants Supply)" received on the 4th July, 1961.

Physical Characters	..	..	Slight deposit, faintly turbid, odourless.
Reaction	..	..	pH 7.2

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	..	..	2.60
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	..	..	..	..	absent
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	..	..	0.0180
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	..	..	..	..	0.1620
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	..	..	..	..	0.02
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	absent
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	11.2

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 5

## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

Mainly mineral matter.

### I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a water of moderate hardness containing an appreciable amount of organic matter though containing few bacteria.

I am of opinion that this water, as evidenced by the sample, is safe for drinking purposes.

The appearance of the water sample is due to the precipitation of iron compounds the removal of which is to be recommended.

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A Public water main is available to the built-up area of the 51 parishes in the Rural District with the exception of Islip which has a private mains supply. No Parish in the District is dependent on street standpipes for its water supply.

The following table gives particulars of the estimated number of dwellinghouses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains :-

Parish	Mains Water Direct to Houses		Mains Water By Standpipe	
	Houses	Population	Houses	Population
Aldwincle	95	285	11	30
Apethorpe	47	140	-	-
Ashton	50	138	-	-
Barnwell	123	350	18	46
Benefield	104	340	-	-
Blatherwycke	17	35	10	20
Brigstock	300	850	62	180
Bulwick	45	140	2	8
Chelveston-cum-Caldecot	68	200	32	95
Clopton	20	62	12	38
Collyweston	141	360	26	68
Cotterstock	34	63	4	12
Deene	34	90	-	-
Deenethorpe	26	63	-	-
Denford	58	146	31	64
Duddington	41	117	20	55
Easton-on-the-Hill	298	890	8	20
Fineshade	14	42	3	10
Fotheringhay	46	138	8	21
Glapthorn	53	156	20	58
Great Addington	43	125	32	68
Hargrave	34	108	26	81
Harringworth	46	115	13	35
Hemington	18	56	9	24
Islip	181	500	30	74
King's Cliffe	278	970	43	134
Laxton	30	93	-	-
Lilford-cum-Wigsthorpe	58	188	9	30
Little Addington	57	180	12	32
Lowick	75	223	30	85
Luddington	14	50	5	14
Lutton	43	130	10	29
Nassington	167	432	18	31
Pilton	15	74	10	25
Polebrook	70	221	21	58
Ringstead	269	814	36	81
Southwick	55	187	5	16
Stoke Doyle	34	96	-	-
Sudborough	52	132	6	14
Tansor	44	140	9	24
Thorpe Achurch	55	137	8	19
Thrapston	650	1875	35	104
Thurning	25	58	8	18
Titchmarsh	133	339	50	112
Twywell	81	207	28	49
Wadenhoe	32	102	7	24
Wakerley	16	64	15	43
Warmington	178	536	10	27
Woodford	402	1217	53	136
Woodnewton	55	173	14	39
Yarwell	82	248	6	15







## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following villages have been provided with modern sewers and sewage disposal works :-

King's Cliffe  
Easton-on-the-Hill  
Warmington  
Nassington

A scheme for Titchmarsh is at present in progress.

Proposals are at present under consideration for the following :-

Thrapston )  
Islip        ) New joint sewage disposal works.

Great Addington )  
Little Addington ) Provision of new sewers and adaptation  
                          ) of existing ex-Ministry of Works Sewage  
                          ) Disposal Works.



# FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Details of the administration of this Act are given in the following tables :-

Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	50	6	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	--	-	-	-
TOTAL	51	6	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-





Outwork

There are five factories in the district which employ outworkers.

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel	39	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys	120	-	-	-	-	-



PUBLIC CLEANSING

The following table shows the arrangements in force :-

<u>Parish</u>							<u>Interval of Collection</u>
Aldwincle	..	..	..	..	..	..	Weekly
Apethorpe	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Brigstock	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Chelveston	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Denford	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Easton-on-the-Hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Fotheringhay	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Great Addington	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Hargrave	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Islip	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
King's Cliffe	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Lilford	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Little Addington	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Lowick	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Ringstead	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Slipton	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Sudborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Thorpe Achurch	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Thrapston	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Titchmarsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Twywell	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Warmington	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Woodford	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Woodnewton	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Ashton	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fortnightly
Barnwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Benefield	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Blatherwycke	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Bulwick	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Clopton	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Collyweston	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Cotterstock	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Deene	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Deenethorpe	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Duddington	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Fineshade	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Glapthorn	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Harringworth	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Hemington	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Laxton	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Luddington	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Lutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Nassington	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Pilton	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Polebrook and Armston	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Southwick	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Stoke Doyle	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Tansor and Elmington	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Thurning	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Wadenhoe	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Wakerley	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Wigsthorpe	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Yarwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	"





### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Since the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force in August, 1960, the following site licences have been issued :-

Permanent Caravan Sites - 3.      Number of Caravans - 14.

Temporary Caravan Sites - 19.      Number of Caravans - 28.

### SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in this area.





